

Unit Form (Mandatory : Fill in one form for each unique unit/room included in the survey)

Date of survey	/ /	Person(s) completing form (Auditor	
(dd/mm/year)	//	code) (optional)	
Name institution:		Unit Name	
Name Institution:		Room name(s) (optional)	

Тур	Type of speciality - Tick just <u>"one"</u> most appropriate type of outpatient unit									
	EM (Emergency)		GM (General (Internal) Medicine mixed) ¹		HCP (Healthcare Practice)					
	OB (Observation)		SM (Surgical Mixed)		GP (General Practitioner practise)					
	RESP (Respiratory)		HO (Haematology-Oncology)		MAL (Malnutrition)					
	ID (Infectious disease)		PLAS (Plastic Reconstructive Surgical)		NM (Neonatal Medical)					
	HIV/TB (HIV-Tuberculosis)		ORT (Orthopaedic)		ANC (Antenatal care)					
	REN (Nephrology-urology)		ENT (Ear Nose and Throat)		GYN (Gynaecology)					
	DIAL (Dialyses)		EYE (Ophthalmology)		OBST (Obstetrics)					
	GAS (Gastroenterology)		ENDO (Endoscopy)		DEN (Dental Clinic)					
			STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection)							

Total number of prescribers ² on the unit/room during defined timeslot of the survey								
N doctor(s)	N nurs	e(s)	N pharmacist(s)		N other(s)			
Timeslot data gathering on the	dav of	Starting time ³ (hour):		O a.m.	O p.m. (tick as appropriate)			
	survey ⁴	Ending time ³ (hour):		O a.m.	O p.m. (tick as appropriate)			

¹ Includes specialties such as Dermatology, Allergy-Immunology, Cardiovascular, etc. General medicine mixed refers also to paediatrics in general. Tick as well if no specialty is defined.

² Specify the profession of person(s) "prescribing" antimicrobials and the number of them included in the survey on the unit/room during the defined timeslot of the survey.

³ Specify approximate starting hour (e.g. 8 a.m.) and approximate ending hour (e.g. 3 p.m.)

⁴ Survey the unit for at least 4 hours; or about a half a day (unless session is shorter, in which case, survey for the whole session duration). Preferably start the survey at the beginning of the session.

OUTPATIENT Form: Complete for every outpatient seen on the unit/room and not admitted >24 hours or slept overnight during the timeslot of survey¹

Name/code of unit	Name/coc room withi			I Inique natient identitier or sequential number 4						Survey Number ³				
Patient age group (tick as appropriate)O Adult \geq 18 years O NeonateO Child \leq 17 years O NeonateM, F, UTest ordered (tick as appropriate) 4O Biomarker O malaria microso							O Already admitted O Referral other instit							
son(s) consultation on	esenting symptoms or main rea- n(s) consultation on the day of the rvey (tick if present, multiple choice,						discharge/ı ain O Conf :he/gum sw	red/swollen eyes O usion O Dizziness O velling O Limb swellin	Chest pain Seizures O E ng/warmth e	Diarrhea erythema				
	To <u>complete</u>	<u>e only</u> if the	outpatient	t was	prescrib	ed an an	<u>timicrol</u>	<u>pial</u> during	the define	ed time slot	t on the o	day of the survey		
Detailed patient age* 5 Curren						Current Birth weight* (in Penicillin 0 Yes, confirmed ⁶								
Years (≥2years)	Months (1-23mon	th) Days ((<1month)	weight* (in kg)kg, neonate only)allergy?0 Yes, suspected										
									0 No 0 UI	NK				
Treatment based on b	biomarker data		0 Yes (D No				Treatment	based on PC	OCT, RDT, ma	alaria micro	oscropy ⁹	0 Yes	0 No
If yes, which biomarker (CRP, PCT, Value Unit ⁸ 1 2							3							

WBC, serum lac	ctate) ⁷				If yes, s	pecify which	(max. 3) ⁹						
Type biological samp					Result, specify	, 10	0 Pos. 0 Neg. 0 I	nc.	0 Pos.	0 Neg. 0 Inc.	0 Pos. 0	Neg. 0 Inc.	
Underlying morbidity (multiple choice, max. 3 choices)	 None Gastroenterological disease: inflammatory bowel disor- ders Post-COVID ¹¹ Malnutrition ¹² 	O Hematolo cent cherO Trauma	mellitus, type 1 ogical or solid ca notherapy (<3m epatic disease,	olid cancer/ Re- y (<3months) O Chronic lung diseases (incl. cystic fibrosis, COPD, bronchiectasis, asthma) O Patients with fore (incl. vascular and O O Chronic renal failure (incl. patients on dialysis) O Other							-		
Antimicrobial (AM) (ge	Antimicrobial (AM) (generic) Name			2.		3.	4.				5.		
	going, switch ¹⁴ (Here, HCF, Pharm, Self, else, U) ¹⁴												
N Doses/day ¹⁶	Route (O, R, I, IM, IV) ¹⁷												
Intended duration pre-	scription in N days/UNK												
Clinical diagnosis (see													
Type of indication (see													
Reason in notes (Yes, N													
	or diagnosis (Y, N, NI, U) ¹⁹												
	If yes (guideline exists), complete compliance ²⁰												
	Drug according to guideline (Y, N, NA, U)												
	Dosing according to guideline (Y, N, NA, U)												
	n. according to guideline (Y, N, NA, U												
Duratio	n according to guideline (Y, N, NA, U	J)											

Note: * Detailed patient age, Current weight, Birth weight, 'If ongoing, where previously prescribed' are optional variables.

Explanation OUTPATIENT Form

Not admitted >24 hours or slept ove	<u>rnight during the timeslot of survey</u> : However, include patients on emergency and observat	ion units awaiting transfer to an inpatient ward and may be occupy a							
bed >24 hours before the survey. Complete an outpatient form for these patients as well; these patients count in the numerator and denominator.									
Patient Identifier: A unique patient identifier or sequential attributed number or code which will not be included in the online database.									
<u>Survey Number</u> : A unique non-identifiable number given by WebPPS. Leave blank but note down the number after the patient data has been recorded in the online database.									
Test ordered: Specify if a biomarker,	Point-of-Care Test (POCT), Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) or (malaria) microscopy test was ord	ered for this patient.							
Detailed patient age: If the patient is	\geq 2 years, specify only the number of years, if between 1 and 23 months specify only number of years, if between 1 and 23 months specify only number of years.	er of months, if < 1 month specify only number of days.							
Penicillin allergy confirmed: confirmed	ed penicillin allergy is confirmed by Skin testing for penicillin allergy with penicillin G (Pen G),	penicilloic acid (PA), and penicilloyl poly-L-lysine (PPL)							
⁷ If " <u>treatment based" on biomarker</u> , s	specify which one: CRP (C-reactive protein), PCT (Procalcitonin), WBC (white blood cell count), or serum lactate (obtained from Arterial or Venous Blood Gas).							
Do not report a biomarker tes	t if it did not contribute to the chosen antimicrobial treatment.								
³ The <u>unit for the biomarker CRP or P</u>	<u>CT</u> value expressed in mg/L, μg/L, ng/L, mg/dL, ng/dL, ng/mL, μg/mL, nmol/L. In thousand pe	r microliter (μ L) for WBC count (normal number of WBCs in							
the blood is 4,500 to 11,000 WBCs	per microliter). The unit for <u>serum lactate</u> is expressed as mmol/L (normal range in adults: 0.	5-2.2 mmol/L for venous blood; 0.5-1.6 mmol/L for arterial blood).							
For conversion calcul	ator see: <u>http://unitslab.com/node/67</u> (CRP) and <u>http://unitslab.com/node/103</u> (procalcitor	in); https://unitslab.com/node/152 (serum lactate)							
⁹ Treatment based on POCT, RDT or m	alaria microscopy: Do not report any test if it did not contribute to chosen antimicrobial trea	tment. If Yes, specify up to 3 single POCT/RDT/microscopy tests:							
> HIV,	TB (includes MTB/RIF (detects MTB and rifampicin (RIF) resistance simultaneously) or	HepB (Hepatitis B),							
Malarial antigen testing ,	Malarial antigen testing , MTB/XDR (detects resistance to isoniazid, fluoroquinolones, amikacin, kanamycin, capre- Scrub typhus POCT,								
Strep A, omycin and ethionamide), Syphilis POCT,									
> MRSA RDT, > GBS (Intrapartum or antepartum Group B Streptococcus RDT), > SH (Sexual Health RDT),									
Dengue RDT	SARS-CoV-2, Flu/RSV (Rapid detection and differentiation of Flu A, Flu B, or RSV),	Other.							
¹⁰ <u>Results biomarker</u> : please indicate w	hether the result was Pos.= positive: e.g. when parasites were seen; Neg.= negative: e.g. whe	n no parasites were seen; or Incl.=inconclusive: e.g. if it is unknown							

whether parasites were seen, or when insufficient high-power fields/white blood cells/RBCs were seen or counted, or when the quality control failed, or for another reason.

¹¹ Post-COVID refers to symptoms lasting >2 months after initial COVID-19 infection with new symptoms developing >3 months post-infection.

¹² Malnutrition refers to dietary deficiency which lead to lack of vitamins, minerals and other essential substances. Score illnesses as marasmus, kwashiorkor, scurvy, delayed growth, etc.

- ¹³ Specify by prescription/course: "New" refers to newly prescribed antimicrobials, not changed from a previous antimicrobial treatment that was prescribed for the same condition/complaints. "Ongoing" refers to antimicrobial treatments that are still continuing but are not changed by the prescriber. "Switch" is switched to an other antimicrobial and refers to antimicrobial treatments that were changed from a previous antimicrobial for the same condition/complaints.
- ¹⁴ <u>If ongoing, where prescribed</u>: "Here" refers to the current attending institution. "HCF" (other healthcare facilities) refer to any hospital departments, outpatient clinics (including dental and day surgery clinics), or primary or community healthcare centers or general practitioner. "Pharmacy" refers to 'over-the-counter' use of antimicrobials <u>without prescription</u>. "Self-medication" refers to any previously administered antimicrobial (include all antimicrobials, <u>exclude</u> analgesics or painkillers, or anti-inflammatory drugs) <u>without prescription</u> (e.g. leftovers at home, received from family/friends).
- ¹⁵ <u>Single Unit Dose</u>: Numeric value for dose per administration and unit for the dose (in grams, milligrams, IU or MU)
- ¹⁶ <u>N Doses/day</u>¹ If necessary provide fractions of doses: (e.g., every 16h = 1.5 doses per day, every 36h = 0.67 doses per day, every 48h = 0.5 doses per day).

¹⁷ <u>Route</u>: Routes of administration are: Oral=**O**; Rectal=**R**; Inhalation=**I**; Intramuscular=**IM**; Intravenous=**IV**.

¹⁸ <u>Reason in Notes</u>: A diagnosis / indication for the antimicrobial course is recorded in the patient's documentation (treatment chart, notes, etc.). Y=Yes; reason recorded in notes. N=No; reason not recorded in notes. Not assessable because e.g. no patient file was recorded in the institution .

¹⁹ <u>Guideline existing</u>: A guideline can be a local, national or any other adopted guideline. Y=Yes; N=No; no guidelines for the specific indication. NI=No Information; because diagnosis/indication is unknown; U=Unknown.

²⁰ <u>Guideline compliance</u> according to the **Drug**=type or choice of the antimicrobial; **Dosing**=the dosing of chosen antimicrobial; **Route of Adm.**=the route of administration; and **Duration**=the duration of the therapy/prophylaxes. **Y**=Yes; compliant to the guideline. **N**=No; Not compliant to the guideline. **NA**=Not Available; because information is missing in the guideline; **U**=Unknown.

¹ Sullivan TJ, Wedner HJ, Shatz GS, Yecies LD, Parker CW. Skin testing to detect penicillin allergy. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 1981 Sep;68(3):171-80. doi: 10.1016/0091-6749(81)90180-9. PMID: 6267115

Appendix I – Clinical diagnostic codes (what the clinician aims at treating)

Site	Codes	Examples
CNS	Proph CNS	Prophylaxis for CNS (meningococcal)
CNS	CNS	Infections of the Central Nervous System
EYE	Proph EYE	Prophylaxis for Eye operations
	EYE	Therapy for Eye infections e.g., Conjunctivitis, trachoma, blepharitis, keratitis
ENT	Proph ENT	Prophylaxis for Ear, Nose, Throat including mouth (Surgical or Medical prophylaxis)
2.111	PHAR	Therapy for pharyngitis
	SIN	Therapy for sinusitis
	AOM	Acute otitis media and CSOM (Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media)
	ENT	Therapy for Ear, Nose, Throat infections, other than PHAR, SIN or AOM
DEN	Proph DEN	Prophylaxis for dental cases
	DEN	Dental infections e.g. abscess, pulpitis, periodontal disease
RESP	Proph RESP	Prophylaxis for Resp iratory pathogens e.g. for aspergillosis
-	LUNG	Lung abscess including aspergilloma
	URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract viral Infections including influenza but not ENT
	Bron	Acute Bron chitis or exacerbations of chronic bronchitis
	Bronch	Acute bronchiolitis
	Pneu	Pneumonia or LRTI (lower respiratory tract infections)
	COVID-19	Coronavirus disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection
	ТВ	Pulmonary TB – Tuberculosis / Extrapulmonary TB
	CF	Complication of cystic fibrosis
CVS	Proph CVS	C ardiac or V ascular <i>prophylaxis</i> , endocarditis prophylaxis
	CVS	C ardio V ascular S ystem infections: endocarditis, endovascular device e.g pacemaker, vascular graft
GI	Proph GI	Gastro-Intestinal prophylaxis
	GO	Acute Infectious Diarrhoea, gastroenteritis (ref https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MHP-HPS-EML-
		2022.02)
	GI	Any other Gastro-Intestinal infection
	CDIF	Clostridioides difficile infection
SSTBJ	Proph SST	Prophylaxis for Skin and Soft Tissue, impetigo, plastic or orthopaedic surgery
	SST	Skin and Soft Tissue: Cellulitis, impetigo, erysipelas, folliculitis, other viral exanthems, burn wound-
		and bite-related infections.
	Sys-DI	Disseminated infection (viral infections such as measles, Cytomegalovirus)
	DST	Deep Soft Tissue not involving bone e.g., infected pressure or diabetic ulcer, abscess
UTI	Proph UTI	Prophylaxis for recurrent Urinary Tract Infection (Medical Prophylaxis)
	Cys	Lower Urinary Tract Infection (UTI), cystitis
	Руе	Upper UTI including catheter related urinary tract infection, pyelonephritis
CUOR	ASB	Asymptomatic bacteriuria
GUOB	Proph OBGY	Prophylaxis for OB stetric or GY naecological surgery (MP: carriage of group B streptococcus)
	OBGY GUM	Ob stetric/ Gy naecological infections, S exually T ransmitted D iseases (STD) in women, vaginitis, vaginosis
No de-	BAC	Genito-Urinary Males + Prostatitis, epididymo-orchitis, STD in men Bacteraemia or fungaemia with no clear anatomic site and no shock
fined	SEPSIS	Sepsis of any origin (eg urosepsis, pulmonary sepsis etc), sepsis syndrome or septic shock with no clear
site		anatomic site. Include fungaemia (candidemia) with septic symptoms
(NDS)	Typh-fever	Typhoid fever/enteric fever
(1123)	Malaria	
	HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
	PUO	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin - Fever syndrome with no identified source or site of infection
	LO-LYMPH	Localized acute lymphadenitis
	LYMPH	Lymphatics as the primary source of infection. Suppurative lymphadenitis
	Other	Antimicrobial prescribed with documentation but no defined diagnosis group
	MP-GEN	Drug is for M edical <i>Prophylaxis</i> in gen eral, targeting no specific site, e.g. antifungal prophylaxis
	UNK	Completely Unk nown Indication
	PROK	Antimicrobial (e.g. erythromycin) prescribed for Prok inetic use
		Anamicrosidi (e.g. erytmoniyen) presented for Flokinede dise

APPENDIX II - Type of Indication

<u>CAI</u> Community acquired infection	Concerns any infection acquired in the community, thus outside the healthcare setting in a patient without recent (<48hours) health care exposure.								
HAI	HAI1 Post-operative surgical site infection (within: 30 days of surgery OR; 90 days after implant surgery)								
Healthcare Associated Infection following admission and/or intervention during	HAI2 The patient has been discharged from hospital < 48 hours and has a known hospital infection or a new infection < 48 hours after discharge from hospital . The infection can be an intervention related (e.g. intravenous or urinary catheter-related) or any other hospital acquired infection of mixed or undefined origin.								
hospital stay	HAI3 <i>C. difficile</i> associated diarrhoea (CDAD) (>48 h post-admission or <30 days after discharge from previous admission episode).								
Surgical prophylaxis*	SP1 Single doseSP2 one daySP3 >1 day								
For surgical patients the duration of prophylaxis should be encoded as either prescription of one dose, one day (= multiple doses given within 24 hours) or prescribed >1 day.									
MP Medical prophylaxis	For example long term use to prevent UTI's or penicillin in asplenic patients <i>etc</i> .								
<u>ОТН</u> Other	For example erythromycin as a motility agent (motilin agonist).								
<u>UNK</u>	Completely unknown indication								

Select 1 possibility for each reported antimicrobial

*Surgical prophylaxis includes those antibiotics prescribed on the day of the survey for a **day-case surgical interven-tion, including dental procedures**.

Appendix III: Combination anti-infective agents

<u>Combinations of an antibiotic and a beta-lactamase inhibitor:</u> Ampicillin and beta-lactamase inhibitor: report only ampicillin dose (J01CR01) Amoxicillin and beta-lactamase inhibitor: report only amoxicillin dose (J01CR02) *Example:*

Amoxicillin and beta-lactamase inhibitor 1.2g IV → 1g (amoxicillin) + 200mg (clavulanic acid), report 1 g as a dose

Other combinations of multiple antimicrobial substances:

J01EE01 Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim: **report the total amount of sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim** Example: Co-trimoxazole 960mg: (sulfamethoxazole. 800mg + trimethoprim 160mg), **report 960mg**